

The Carbon Chronicle

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ACME, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1955

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The Home and School held their regular meeting Thursday, Dec. 1st followed by a grand Christmas Party. All school children were invited. The evening was spent in skits and community singing of Christmas Carols. Lunch followed and the treats were then handed out.

Mrs. Irene Woods was program convenor and did an excellent job.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Coates were motoring over to Carstairs to visit their daughter and son-in-law, and their car skidded on the icy road, causing them to hit the ditch. Mrs. Coates was badly shaken up and the car badly damaged.

Mrs. Dick Poole is a patient in the Drumheller hospital following a recent car accident.

Patients also in hospital this week are Lillian Dixon, Duncan Boyle, Ole Hermanson, all in Drumheller hospital.

CARBON FARMERS' UNION LOCAL

In last week's issue of the Carbon Chronicle we hoped to have our M.P., Mr. Johnston address a mass meeting in Carbon in the near future. Our secretary was in touch with Mr. Johnston and was informed by him that he would have been pleased to come to Carbon had it not been for him leaving for Ottawa.

Mr. C. O. Martin and R. Garrett are leaving for the Convention at Edmonton on Monday morning, Dec. 5th.

There is still no quota for wheat at Carbon and farmers are very dissatisfied with the Government Loan Policy.

A considerable amount of good wheat is moving out of the district as feed wheat—the low grade wheat sitting in the ele-

LOST—1 Dark Red Hereford Steer. Will be two years old in spring. With left ear marked. —Phone 207, Box 66, Carbon.

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vators and eating itself up in storage. This situation is really going to make our final payments very small.

The Union is striving for Parity Prices so let's pull together and make our weight felt. No matter how good our leaders are they cannot do very much if we do not back them up. Remember the old saying—United we stand, divided we fall, and that is just about the situation the farmer is in today with around 60% of the farmers as members of the Union.

There is no justice in the price the farmer has to pay for machinery, gas, taxes and what not, and what he receives when he has anything to sell, and in the case of wheat now the quotas are few and far between.

GAMBLE COMMUNITY NEWS

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Gamble School on Dec. 2 where two tables of whist were played, with high prizes going to Mrs. McIntosh and Mr. J. Snell. Consolation prizes went to Joyce Anderson and Mr. W. Gibson. The best decorated box, in the form of a firecracker, was won by Mrs. J. Snell. Eighty-six dollars was raised from the sale of boxes. This money will be used to buy treats for the Children's Xmas Party on Dec. 17th.

Among those who attended Grand Ole Oprey at the Corral in Calgary last week were Eva Anderson, Vivian Anderson, Katie McCracken, Doris Snell, Eileen Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Snell and Mr. and Mrs. Bert McCracken motored to Olds on Friday to attend the Central Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association Sale where Bert bought a heifer.

Visitors to Calgary last week were Mr. McIntosh and Tommy, Mr. Art Sigmund, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wood, Mr. J. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Metzger, Mr. and Mrs. G. Appleyard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gibson and Marilyn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Garrett took in the Shrino in Calgary Thursday evening.

Fifteen members answered the roll call of the Annual Meeting of the Gamble W.A. The following officers were elected: President...Mrs. B. McCracken Vice-President...Mrs. T. Hansen Secretary...Mrs. R. Garrett Treasurer...Mrs. L. Halstead

Mr. and Mrs. S. Cannings motored to Langdon on Sunday to visit with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Cannings.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cave visited with Mrs. Cadman in Drumheller on the occasion of her 70th birthday.

Mrs. C. H. Nash was a recent Calgary visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Podmoroy and Bobby and Mrs. Gordon Hunt and boys spent Saturday in Calgary taking the children to see Santa.

A total of 79 Sioux Falls College students are serving as officers in the 28 campus organizations and student governing boards.

SFC officials realize the necessity of a well-rounded program of extra-curricular activities as well as a well-developed academic curriculum. By participating in extra-curricular activities, students supplement their classroom work and receive training and experience in the many "pluses" that add up to a complete college education.

Roister Doister is the campus dramatics club. It is headed by Leland Regier, Clear Lake S.D., president. He is assisted by Alvin Harsch, Carbon, Alberta, Canada, vice-president, and Ruth DeBoer, secretary-treasurer.

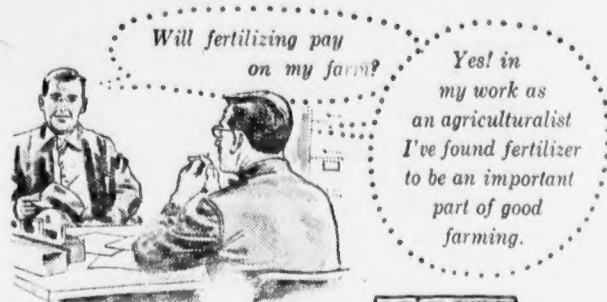
MONTREAL, Dec. 5—Canada's recovery from the slight recession of 1954 has been "nothing short of spectacular and has exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts," Bank of Montreal president Gordon R. Ball told shareholders at the bank's 138th annual meeting here today. By the second quarter of this year, the president said, production of goods and services was running nearly ten per cent higher in over-all terms

than a year earlier.

Discussing developments abroad, Mr. Ball said, "I find myself wondering whether we are approaching, or have already reached, a turning point in history, even though we may not recognize it until we see it later in the perspective of a complete chronicle of events. Now, ten years after the end of the war, postwar problems as such, seem to be behind us. We have no

lack of problems, but they are no longer those of a world struggling to its feet; rather they are the problems of a buoyant and dynamic world economy."

Referring to his recent trip through Western Europe and the British Isles, Mr. Ball said that he saw widespread evidence of vigorous enterprise and a new degree of prosperity. Their production as a whole had now climbed to new record levels



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Spotlight on HEALTH

Science Features
Meeting A Complex Problem

The modern world, with its fast pace and its many tensions, has proven an ideal setting for the development of what people frequently—but not too accurately—describe as "nervous stomach."

It has been estimated that about one out of every ten Canadians suffers from peptic ulcer at some time. Many more develop troublesome symptoms that accompany hyperacidity, such as "heartburn" and other forms of gas pain.

Such conditions, actually, do not involve the stomach alone but other parts of the gastrointestinal tract as well. And because tension, anxiety and emotional stress play a vital part in the development of these ailments, medical researchers sometimes refer to them under the general heading "emotional gastrointestinal disorders."

Treatment of gastric disorders is complicated by the fact that frequently, both the physical and emotional symptoms require attention. To meet this problem, scientists have developed Neuro-Centrine, a unique combination of some of the most potent agents available for emotional and nervous disorders.

One ingredient, reserpine, belongs to the category of medications known as "tranquilizers." Derived from the Indian "snake root" called Rauwolfia serpentina, this drug acts on the central nervous system to produce a marked calming effect. It is being utilized in hospitals to treat certain psychoses and anxiety states, as well as hypertension and other conditions of nervous origin.

Another ingredient of the new drug combination is the sedative phenobarbital.

The third, and probably most important component, is a chemical agent known as Centrine. Tests have shown that by blocking nerve



impulses, Centrine reduces painful spasms of the gastrointestinal tract. In addition, it controls ulcer pain by reducing excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid which erodes stomach tissue and produces the ulcer pain.

Doctors also believe that Neuro-Centrine may prove useful in the treatment of such conditions as night cramps in elderly persons, morning sickness and emotional disorders associated with pregnancy.

Drugs such as Neuro-Centrine are the direct result of a better understanding of disease. For with such understanding has come a recognition that many human disorders are extremely complex in nature and therefore respond best to a combination of agents, each of which is designed to treat a different facet of the disease condition.

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Install one today, and if in 30-days you feel your money was not soundly invested, return the heater and money will be refunded in full.

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Cultured pearls in big demand

The growing of cultured pearls is peculiar to Japan, for only in several places along the southern coastline are to be found the proper conditions for the "mother oysters" to thrive and form the perfect orbs.

Cultured pearls from Japan have found eager markets in United States, Canada, European countries and India.

How are these beautiful and brilliant pearls formed? Take, for example, a human being. Sometimes dust or sand accidentally gets into the eye. The lining of the eye smart, tears roll out and if left unattended discharges eye-wax. In the same way an oyster while opening and closing its shell sometimes swallows sand or other foreign matter. This induces irritation and, in the same manner as the human eye, discharges a pearly substance which envelops the irritation.

Long process

The oyster adds another thin layer daily, and this process continues year after year and a beautiful pearl is formed. This is a "natural" pearl. Only one out of many thousands—even millions—produce a natural pearl.

About 40 years ago in Japan Professor Tokichi Nishikawa and Kokichi Mikimoto co-operated in experiments to produce artificial pearls. After years of research they finally succeeded in producing a cultured pearl by making an incision in the meat of the pearl oyster and inserting a tiny bead.

Countless tiny islands dot the Bay in Mie Prefecture where the waters are calm but the tide swift. In no waters off Japan is there so much plankton, the food of the oyster. The culture beds are there. And the process is this:

A certain variety of tiny oyster as big only as a grain of rice is nurtured for three years until it becomes a healthy "mother" oyster. An incision is made in the mantle of the oyster and small round beads from three to eight millimeters in diameter—made from South American oyster shell—are inserted in the incision. This operation completed, the oysters are tied to floating rafts and lowered slowly into the water.

Wool clothing, black shoes mark Canadians

It's easy to spot a Canadian, says an employee of the potato town of Houlton, Maine's farm labor office.

Canadians are recognizable anywhere," he said. "All you have to do is look at the wool in their clothes."

"If they aren't wearing wool, take a look at their shoes. If they're black, the wearer's a Canadian. Another way, apart from the way they talk, are the jackets they wear. If it's one of those blue blazers or conservative in style, you're talking to a Canadian."

One of the man's jobs is to spot Canadian migrant laborers who head illegally for jobs in Maine potato fields with visitor's permits.



"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST
CIGARETTE

The Pattern Shop

DO IT YOURSELF

Creche pattern and festive tablecloth

These figures are ideal for use during the Christmas holiday festivities as lawn decorations, or in any large room where groups gather. The large figures on pattern 374 are 17 inches and 21 inches high. The pattern is taped onto the material and traced around the edges for sewing out; as well as for painting the folds of the garments and other details. The Three Kings, the shelter and traditional animals in the positions shown in the lower left are all on pattern 375. These patterns are 35c each and will be mailed immediately upon receipt of order. For first class mail add 2c each and 5c each for air mail which saves several days.



This festive tablecloth was made of percale sheeting. As it is sold by the yard a cloth for the largest table may be made by simply repeating the red and green holly designs as often as needed. The pattern carries directions on how to use fabric paints and gives printed outlines of the designs to be cut out and used as stencils. The angelic figures lined up in front of the candles are made by tracing them on stiff



paper, filling in the colors and shaping to stand six inches high. This pattern is 320 and the tablecloth is 249. These numbers are available at 35c each from the address given below. Also both 249 and 320 are included in the Christmas Decorations Packet of five standard size patterns for \$1.50 postpaid.

Address order to:
Home Workshop Pattern Service,
Department P.P.L.,
4433 West Fifth Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

Strictly Fresh

Outfit in Richmond, Calif., wants members of its Russian equivalent to come to this country and plumb to the depths of the way of American life. It's the local plumber's union.

Fellow across the desk from us says that people who disapprove



of the amount of clothes worn by strip-teasers are making a big to-do about nothing.

Grocery price war in Burlington, Ia., got so fierce that customers were paid five cents to take home a loaf of bread. They'd have to pay us a lot more than that to take home some grocery store bread we've sampled.

Inmate chasing fly ball during a prison game at Toronto, Canada, really caught it. Chased it right over the fence and received an extra two years in the pokey for his enterprise.

RECEIVED PUNISHMENT

In Germany, during the 19th century, all princes of the blood had another boy reared with them who received all the spankings due the prince for misbehavior.

Fashions

Feedbag fashion



by Anne Adams

Use a 100-pound feedbag or colorful remnants—make this handy apron to keep you neat and pretty on kitchen duty! See the diagram—sew-easy, thrifty. Non-slip straps, plenty of protective cover—be smart, sew several!

Pattern 4880: Misses' sizes small (10, 12); medium (14, 16); large (18, 20). All sizes, 100-pound feedbag or 1 1/4 yards 39-inch.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly your Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Department P.P.L.,
Household Arts Department,
60 Front Street W., Toronto

Tests determine amount of water wheat uses during development

The amount of water used by a crop of spring wheat while developing from seed to maturity was determined at the Canada Department of Agriculture Beaverlodge Experimental Farm, Alta., during 1953 and 1954.

Soil moisture measurements in the rooting zone of the wheat were made daily, while rainfall was measured by standard gauge. In both years Thatcher wheat was sown May 20 and emerged May 28. On June 20 it reached the four-leaved stage and entered the "grand phase" of growth, i.e., the period of rapid expansion. This phase was completed about July 20 or shortly before the wheat flowered. The crop ripened about September 5 in both years.

Consumed large amounts

It was found that in both seasons the crops consumed enormous quantities of water during its grand phase of growth, while before and after this period water was used at a much reduced rate. Obviously, therefore, rain from about mid-June to mid-July is vital unless very ample soil moisture reserves exist. The measurements showed, in effect, that almost two-thirds of the water consumed by the plants was taken up during the grand phase period, which represented little more than a third of the total growth period.

In 1953, according to the method of measurement employed, 13.3 inches of water were used by the crop from seeding to maturity, while in 1954 the amount was 15.0 inches. In the former year the crop was on fallow and yielded 31.3 bushels of grain, while in the latter when the crop was grown on the previous year's stubble only 24.2 bushels were produced. Thus, the crop on stubble yielded less grain but used more water. This suggests that water is used most efficiently when other factors such as nutrients are not limiting.

Since the average annual pre-

SEVEN POTHOLDERS

All different gay and easy to make



by Alice Brooks

Pattern-full of potholders—all different, gay, easy to make! Perfect for jiffy-gifts, bazaars, as well as your own kitchen—use gay scraps, bright thread.

Value! Seven—yes, seven potholders in Pattern 7358. Directions and embroidery transfer included.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

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Order our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Catalogue. Enjoy pages and pages of exciting new designs—knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

Viriden paper gives press to Boys' home

The old Babcock printing press which has faithfully turned out the press runs for the Empire-Advance at Viriden, Manitoba, for the past 60 years or more, will now play a part in the rehabilitation of the lads in the Manitoba Home for boys at Portage la Prairie, in their occupational training.

The old press was built in New York in 1890, and is still capable of good production, but with the greatly increased circulation of Viriden's local weekly, it was too slow in operation. It has been donated to the home by the Empire-Advance.

The Empire-Advance which celebrated its 70th birthday last June, bought a birthday gift for itself, which arrived recently—all 10 tons of it, on a mammoth truck from Winnipeg—a new printing press with a high speed, two revolution, four roller, No. 3 Miehle printing press, which will turn out 2,250 pages an hour. It had been on order since last January.

Gigantic task

It was a gigantic task, getting the parts through the building to the basement, where a new press room had to be created. There, too, the newspaper folder will be located. A dumb waiter will be installed to take the heavy newspaper chases to the basement. In the annex of the Empire Publishing Co., where the press was formerly housed, will be the commercial printing department.

Experts from the Toronto Type Foundry arrived to install the new machine and a great change has been created throughout the Empire Publishing Co.

The weekly edition of the Empire-Advance has been a vital part of that community since 1885. The newspaper has been owned and run by the McLachlan family for 50 years. Mrs. J. A. McLachlan is the publisher and J. R. McLachlan the editor since 1946.

USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

The use of antibiotics has multiplied a thousandfold in the short time since medical science introduced them. Latest thing is to give potatoes a combination of terramycin and streptomycin. Combats disease and increases yield as much as 72 bushels an acre.

The pyramids were the royal tombs of Egyptian kings.

ITCH STOPPED IN A JIFFY

Very first use of soothing, cooling liquid D.D.D. Prescription positively relieves raw red itch—caused by eczema, rashes, scalp irritation, chafing—other itchy troubles. Greaseless, stainless. 39¢ trial bottle must satisfy or money back. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

WAR SURPLUS SALE!

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Truckers and all
Outdoor Men!

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- Entire pant of select glove leather
- Wide elastic web braces

It's the greatest cold weather garment ever made—talk about warmth—they'll keep you cozy in 60 below—years of wear. SUPPLE, SOFT ALL LEATHER WITH GENUINE SHEARLING ON THE INSIDE. Zippers on legs and from waist to crotch. Wide elastic web braces with leather ends. Choice of styles: with or without horsehide leather pockets.

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As pictured. Sale each

E880—WITHOUT \$8.90

POCKETS. Sale each

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ARMY & NAVY MAIL ORDER REGINA



Science's most ambitious global project is set for geophysical year 1957-58

By FRANKLIN JOHNSON
(Written for CPO)

NEW YORK. — Behind the stream of stories in recent months of the most sensational scientific developments in modern times runs a thread—the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

President Eisenhower referred to it in his world-shaking announcement that the United States will launch a man-made satellite. The Russians, countering with a claim that they will try to send an even larger "laboratory" into space, said the data gleaned from it will be turned over to scientists working on the Geophysical Year.

Admiral Byrd's new expedition to Antarctica is in connection with the Geophysical Year. What is the International Geophysical Year which already seems to be creating such a world-wide scientific stir?

Headquarters for information for what promises to be the most ambitious global scientific project of all time is the U.N. It is the baby of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization, which is the sometimes controversial UNESCO. At last it seems to have clicked with something really earth-shaking.

The idea is to mobilize world scientists for a co-ordinated, all-out, world-wide observation of this planet and its environment in space. The drive for scientific data will go on in three fields: climate, the ionosphere 50 miles and more high, and the mysterious cosmic rays that beat on the earth from outer space.

Some of the specific projects hint at the new scientific sensations which may be in store. How rapidly will the warming-up of the earth, which has been noted since 1900, thaw out year-round harbors in Canada and the Soviet Union? Will the melting of the huge Antarctica ice cap so raise the ocean levels that populous shorelines will be inundated.

Does the ionosphere hold the secret of shifting storm paths, which seem to be drying up some regions while dropping unaccustomed rain on arid areas now springing into bloom? After all, in the time of the Pharaohs, the present Egyptian desert was the world's garden.

Is the world's weather linked? When a heat wave such as this summer's sweeps Canada, is it compensated for elsewhere by a cold wave?

Such terrifying possibilities as whether the earth's atmosphere may be leaking into space will be explored. Scientific sleuths will try to find out whether the mysterious cosmic rays, which continually bombard us with more radioactivity than man-made atomic explosions come from distant stars, the sun, or intervening space.

Forerunner of Russia's so-called "new co-operative attitude"

came last December and passed almost unnoticed when the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union delighted scientists by announcing it would participate in the International Geophysical Year. It meant the Iron Curtain would not create a great void in the world-wide observation.

It brought the participating nations to a total of 36: (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United States, Union of

South Africa and Yugoslavia.

The new tribe of scientists known as geophysicists literally will swarm over the earth as if they were spacemen from another planet trying to learn all about earth for the first time. Some of them will take a stand at the South Pole for more than a year.

Already projected are 40 stations around the world to gauge the tides; four glacial expeditions to Antarctica, Greenland and the Juneau ice field of Alaska; and 30 stations in the United States and Alaska to study the Aurora Borealis. France will send up rockets from North Africa. That is only a sample of what will be going on.

There has been nothing like it before, but in 1882-83 and 1932-33 co-ordinated scientific programs which were tiny by comparison netted much of what is known today about this planet, and suggested the big effort of 1957-58.

Scientists chuckle about all the talk of satellites launching man's exploration of outer space, because right now their biggest role will be to probe the secrets of the earth itself.

TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CERR

While serving in Hawaii a German missionary loved the life of the islands but clung tenaciously to the customs of his native land. He retained his strong native accent and a certain "mullishness" that his happy-go-lucky flock found very trying at times. One day a parishoner became so provoked with the preacher that he called him a "stupid ass."

The pastor's face darkened. "You haf lost your demper," he thundered. "Goot dot is not. But I am your minister even if you haf called me a stupid ass and I will still bray for you."

"Fine state you were in last night," jeered a Yale sophomore to his roommate. "You were so pixilated you sold the Taft Hotel for five dollars."

"No," marvelled the roommate. "What idiot bought it?"

The supposedly sober soph admitted, "I did."

A Hollywood ham loitered in front of Mike Romanoff's exclusive bistro nibbling on a solid gold toothpick. Spotting an old associate, he promptly put the bite on him for a hundred clams. "Fine spectacle," jeered the old associate. "Trying to borrow money while you stand here looking like a fashion ad toying with a solid gold toothpick!"

"That's Hollywood," sighed the ham. "A guy's got to keep up appearances."

A psychiatrist told about one unfortunate who wanted to be cured of the habit of collecting spaghetti. "My whole living room is cluttered with the stuff," he wailed.

"Why," suggested the brainy one, "don't you store it in the closet?"

"I can't," explained the unfortunate one. "That's where I keep my meat balls."

Attila the Hun had 400 wives.

One-quarter more rice grown around world since last war

Rice, the daily bread of more than half the world's people, may appear oftener on American tables in coming months than it has in many years past.

Some Asiatics whose only food is rice may yet go hungry. But they will hunger—thanks to world prices and political struggles—midst a plenty that plagues not only the surplus-stuffed United States but also Burma and Thailand, the world's chief rice exporters.

Farmers around the globe now grow one-quarter more rice than they did at the end of World War II, says the National Geographical Society. Asiatic paddy fields, comprising more than 90 percent of all rice land, naturally yielded most of the glut. But new fields were opened and old ones improved in Australia, South America, and the United States.

The United States alone doubled its rice crop in the last 10 years, becoming the third largest exporter. Farmers have improved irrigation systems to push-button perfection. They fly airplanes over fields to broadcast seed. At harvest time they wheel in huge combines to thresh. With such mechanical aids, one farmer can manage 80 acres of rice compared to the one or two acres handtilled by his Oriental counterpart.

Large surplus

Faced now with a large government-owned surplus and shrunken world demand, American rice producers look to home palates for relief.

Although Americans have maintained a steady appetite for rice



HOW TO UNSTICK SEALS—

Old-fashioned teakettle method is better for use on letters, but if you have a seal around the house—Phyllis L. Sherman gives the ice-and-water treatment to a crated seal at Miami, Fla. It's next-to-last stop on his journey via Pan Am Airways from Santa Barbara, Calif., to his new home in the Dominican Republic's Ciudad Trujillo zoo.

Artificial light for layers

Artificial lights to maintain egg production during the shorter days of the winter months, will make a laying flock more profitable. However, the effectiveness of lights will depend on their proper use, report poultry officials at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Manitoba, Canada department of Agriculture.

Lighting should commence in time to maintain a 12-hour day once daylight alone is inadequate. This is sufficient while production is on the increase but should be stepped up to a minimum of 13 hours, when production levels off.

Once started, the lighting schedule must be regular. An abrupt reduction in either length of time or strength of light may cause egg production to stop. A time switch is considered essential to insure against forgetfulness. When lights are started in fall, there is nothing to be gained by doing this gradually. However, when they are discontinued a gradual 15 minutes per week reduction is recommended.

Laying houses should have one 40-watt bulb for each 200 square feet of floor space. When all-night lights are used, this intensity may be reduced to one-third.

The location of the lights will depend on the type and width of the house. In houses not more than 24 feet wide, the lights should be placed in a single row at intervals not exceeding 10 feet, midway between the roosting quarters and the front of the house. In wider houses a double row of lights is necessary. The lights should be suspended about six feet from the floor. The greatest light intensity shall fall on the water fountains and feeders, with a lesser amount on the roosting quarters to induce the hens to leave them.

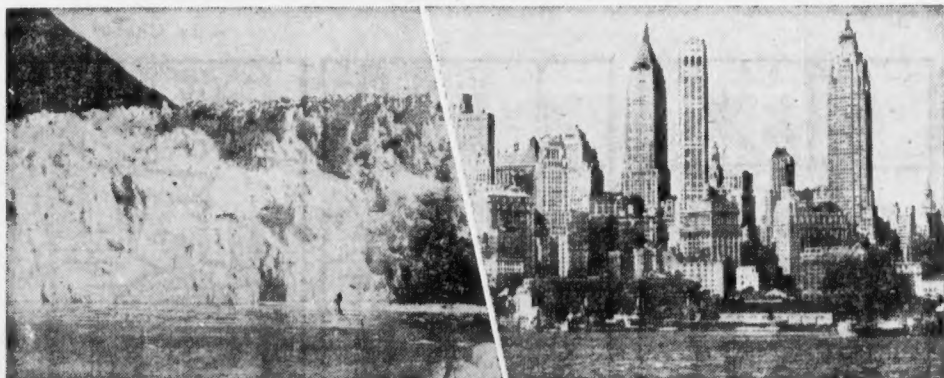
Aside from convenience there apparently is little difference in the various methods of supplying light. If morning light is provided, feed and water must be available at the time the lights come on. When the birds are receiving light and feed in the evening, it is necessary to have a dimming device to induce them to return to the roosts.

Three new captains this season

Half of the teams in the National Hockey League started the 1955-56 season with new captains. The new captains are Sid Smith of Toronto Maple Leafs, Fern Flaman of the Boston Bruins and Harry Howell of the New York Rangers.

Smith succeeded the retired Ted Kennedy as leader of the Leafs, Flaman replaced Ed Sanford who was traded to Detroit, and Howell has taken over from Don Raleigh, who is now an alternate captain with the Rangers.

Butch Bouchard, captain of the Montreal Canadiens, is the Daddy of the captains. Ted Lindsay is back for his third term as captain of Detroit and Gus Mortson is beginning his second year as skipper of the Chicago Black Hawks.



Will this great icecap melt... and flood New York city?



Satellite to determine where cosmic ray originates



Will this be a desert?



And this fertile?

Rears partridge from incubator

Attempts to propagate ruffed grouse or partridge in a domestic state have in most cases met failure, so far as is known, but one man finally has succeeded in rearing partridge from incubated eggs, reports Lake Simcoe District Forester A. Lemmon, of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Mr. Jackson, who has been chief gamekeeper at Springwater Park, Midhurst Forest Station, for many years, has half a dozen birds thriving and receiving special privileges. A special pen shortly is to be allotted to the young grouse.

Occasionally eggs have been obtained from the nest of a wild bird and incubated under a hen or in an incubator. But when the young were hatched, survival has been brief, despite lavish care.

Standard Bridge

by M. Harrison-Gray
Dealer: North
Love all

W N
 ♠ J 2 N
 ♥ K 9 8
 ♦ K 2
 ♣ K J 10 8 7 2
 W E
 ♠ A Q J 7 6 5 ♠ K 6 3
 ♥ J 10 8 ♥ 10 4 2
 ♦ Q 9 6 3 ♦ 7 6 5 4 3
 ♣ 5 4
 S
 ♠ Q 10 9 8 7 5 4
 ♥ A 3
 ♦ A Q 9
 ♣ A

Another case from the 1955 world championships where an American player passed as dealer on a hand which most British tournament players would open without hesitation. In Room 1 the U.S.A. South player opened with One Spade and eventually played in Four Spades after a light take-out double by West.

In Room 2 our North player opened with One Club and South forced with Two Spades. North made his natural rebid of Three Clubs. South bid Three Spades, North Three No-Trumps, and South's Four Spades closed the auction. Like yesterday's example, this looks like a good stop by South after an opening bid by his partner, but he could tell that ♠A and ♠K were missing — it North held either of these cards, even though it were single, he would be bound to bid Four Spades on the third round.

DRIVE WITH CARE!

The Sports Clinic

(An official department of Sports College)
Conducted by Lloyd "Ace" Percival

Facts about passing

Sports College has done considerable research on passing in the National Hockey League. One of the facts disclosed by this study was that in the average game, teams pass between 300 and 450 times—and the closer a team is to the 450 mark, the more scoring chances it has.

Only about 55 percent of the passes attempted in pro hockey are completed, this research showed. Most of those which went incomplete were messed up by inaccurate passing, or by interceptions by the opposing team.

In a low passing game—sometimes going down as far as 125 for a game—only about 45 percent of the passes are completed.

This study showed that the second-rate passer just can't make the grade in today's high speed game, unless he has developed other skills to an extraordinarily high degree. Consequently, we suggest that every player should concentrate on ironing out the weak spots in his passing technique. Here are a few tips that will help.

The first fundamental is relaxation. The perfect passer is relaxed enough to be calm and calculating—he makes his passes smoothly, and because his relaxation keeps him from getting rushed and hectic, he gets that puck exactly where it will do the most good. Make particularly certain that your arms and shoulders are loose and relaxed, since this will give you better control of your muscles.

Most players can pass well to one side only. Test your passing technique both ways—and if you are weak in one direction, either in speed or accuracy, get to work on this fault now.

Never pass blindly. Many a good scoring opportunity is lost, and many a goal is given to the opposition because the player does not look first in order to line up the pass.

Make your pass quickly. Unless

the play demands a slow pass, the quicker the pass is made the more effective it will be, because it will give the defending player less time to cover the receiver.

One of the most common mistakes is holding the pass until the passer gets too close to the checker. This means that the pass is frequently intercepted or deflected by a stick or skate. It is better to make the pass a little too soon than too late. A good general rule to use when the pass is designed to beat a checker is to send the pass on its way when just out of checking distance—usually about five to six feet away.

R-E-L-A-X

Relax: Most people do not relax sufficiently. They work, eat, play and live at high tension, hurrying more than is good for them and taking insufficient rest to compensate for their activities. One result of this intensive way of life may be high blood pressure, which can put a serious strain on the heart and extra wear and tear on the body's organs. Dyspepsia, nervous indigestion and fatigue may also result. Living normally, eating wisely and taking sufficient rest will help to prevent many of the ailments that accompany middle age and later years.



MOVIE ACTOR John Hodiak collapsed at his home shortly after getting up to go to work, and died of a heart attack. The handsome 41-year-old actor was in the midst of making the picture "Threshold of Space". He was divorced from Anne Baxter. The actor collapsed in the bathroom of his home about 6:50 a.m. as he was preparing to go to work at 20 Century Fox studio.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy has increased generally throughout the world, even in India, which has one of the lowest expectancy rates of any country. The new 1941-50 life table for India shows an expected living span of 32 years, an increase of five years over the previous estimates for 1921-31.

In Amsterdam, Holland, more than one-third of the population own bicycles.

Quick Canadian Quiz

1. Which area of Canada has the greatest annual temperature variation; which has the least?
2. At the time of the 1950 U.S. census were there 100,000, 500,000 or one million Canadian-born residents of the United States?
3. What five cities have been the Capital of Canada?
4. What group of Canadians has the country's highest annual income?
5. There were 24,000 manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1939. How many are there today?

(Answers in another column)

'Jolly near' dropped cup

The Queen, visiting a display of china at this Staffordshire county pottery centre in the English Midlands, was examining a mammoth "jumbo" cup destined for the Canadian-U.S. export market when, with a loud bang, the bulb went off.

Bursting of a photographer's bulb at Stoke-on-Trent, England, recently nearly dented Britain's export drive to say nothing of Royal dignity.

She jumped, swung around and, smiling at the photographer, said: "I jolly near dropped it."

DRIVE WITH CARE!

Montreal tops as producer

Montreal has more of her native sons performing in the National Hockey League today than any other city. Including Marshall from Verdun, there are 13 players who were born in Montreal in the League. Toronto places second with eight. New Toronto is included in this count, too.

The Head of the Lakes which includes the Twin Cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., is becoming a fertile puck-development area. There are seven stand-out players in the National Hockey League this season who were born at the Head of the Lakes. Six of these players were born at Fort William, with Dave Creighton of the Rangers being the Port Arthur representative. The six from Fort William are Alex Delvecchio of Detroit, Larry Cahan and Rudy Migay of Toronto, Benny Woit and Lee Fogolin of Chicago, and Danny Lewicki of New York.

Winnipeg, Man., held the distinction for years as being the birthplace of more N.H.L. players than any other city but the number of players entering the National League for this district has fallen off of late. There are five players in the League today who were born in Winnipeg.

NO DIFFERENCE

Chemically speaking, there is no difference between cane sugar and beet sugar. They are both sucrose, of identical composition.

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

Check the correct word:

- 1—The world-renowned State Opera House of (Vienna) (Paris), shattered in World War II, has been rebuilt.
- 2—Mormon Church (does) (does not) still sanction polygamy.
- 3—The turkey (was) (was not) once proposed as our national bird.
- 4—Sultan Sidi Mohammed (ben Youssef) (ben Moulay Arafa) has returned to Morocco's throne.
- 5—Russia is selling oil to (Israel) (Egypt) (both).
- 6—Sale of the Bible is on the (increase) (decrease).
- 7—Science (has) (has not) been able to harness directly power of the sun, on more than a laboratory scale.
- 8—Use of solar power (will) (will not) displace other forms of energy in the foreseeable future.
- 9—"Piggy-back" (ships) (planes) for carrying truck trailers are scheduled for construction in the near future.
- 10—Britain still (does) (does not) hold Gibraltar.

Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 0-20 is poor; 30-60, average; 70-80, superior, and 90-100, very superior.

Decoded Intelligram

1—Vienna. 2—Does not. 3—Was. 4—ben Youssef. 5—Both. 6—Increase. 7—Will not. 8—Has. 9—Ships. 10—Does.

WEEKLY BIBLE COMMENT

RECALL CHRIST'S TEACHINGS AT CHRISTMASTIDE

"The time draws near the birth of Christ"—in less than a month we will observe the birthday of the Savior. It is appropriate that we consider what Christ means to the world of today, and what messages from His life and teaching are most applicable to the solving of the problems and dangers which we face.

Of prime importance is the message of God's redemptive love. Cruelty and unkindness still stalk the world because so many men have not as yet experienced, and put into practice, the rule of the love of God. As John says, if God so loved us we ought also to love one another.

Two Parables are at the very heart of Christ's message concerning our daily lives. One of these is the Parable of the Prodigal son. Our world is peopled with many prodigals and wasters. One of our most vital problems is to redirect onto the road of life those who have made the wrong choice and wrong turning, like the prodigal of old.

The other Parable which especially applies is that of the Good Samaritan. Religious profession is not enough. We need, today, in every walk of life, Good Samaritans who will be as efficient, courageous, prompt and resourceful in action as they are in belief.

In this, perhaps the hour of greatest need for the world, we need men to implement Christ's name and way in all things, for "if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of His."

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. There are now about 39,000.
3. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Ottawa. 1. The prairies have the greatest temperature variation, coastal B.C. the least.
4. Engineers and architects, with average yearly earnings of \$12,266. 2. One million.

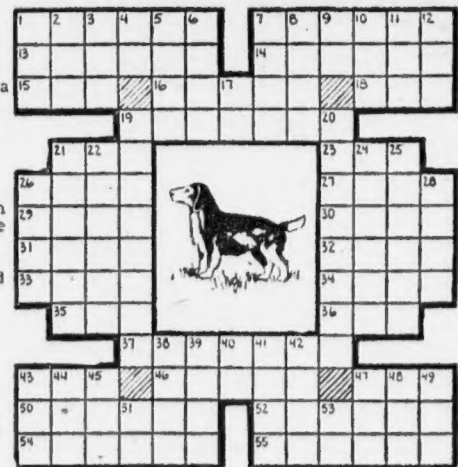
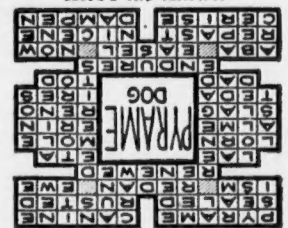
(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada).

Weekly Crossword Puzzle

Type of Dog

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Depicted type of dog
 - 7 It is a breed of —
 - 13 Ratified
 - 14 Oxidized
 - 15 Doctrine
 - 16 Fortification
 - 18 Female sheep
 - 19 Renovated
 - 21 New Guinea port
 - 23 Japanese outcast
 - 26 Forsaken
 - 27 Burrowing mammal
 - 29 Egyptian dancing girl
 - 30 Ireland
 - 31 Scoria
 - 32 City in Nevada
 - 33 Lake Chad
 - 34 Angers
 - 35 Father
 - 36 Fox
 - 37 Undergoes
 - 43 Nigerian town
 - 46 Artist's frame
 - 47 At this time
 - 50 Mea?
 - 52 Kind or creed
 - 54 Cherrylike color
 - 55 Moisture
- VERTICAL**
- 1 Greek letter
 - 2 Affirmative
 - 3 Male sheep
 - 4 Morindin dye
 - 5 Simple
 - 6 Paradise

Here's the Answer



PEGGY



—By Chuck Thurston

THE TILLERS



—By Les Carroll

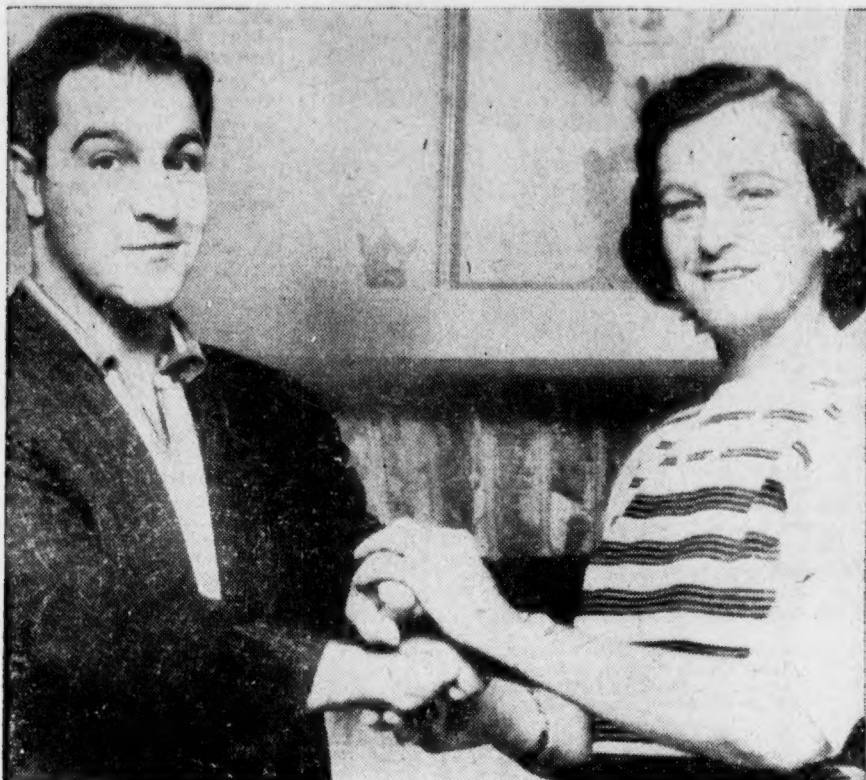
World Happenings In Pictures

★ ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★ ★

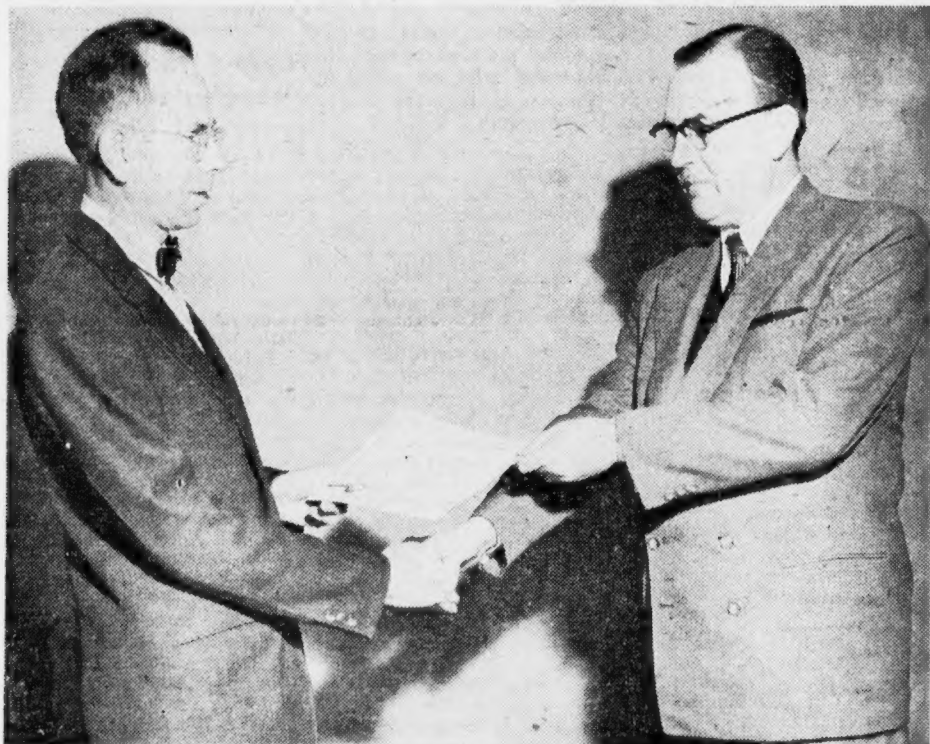
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'ROCKY' WISHES THE 'BABE' SPEEDY RECOVERY — Rocky Marciano, heavyweight boxing champ, gives Babe Zaharias a one-two-handshake in wishing her speedy recovery from her latest bout with cancer. Rocky visited her briefly at Tampa, Fla.



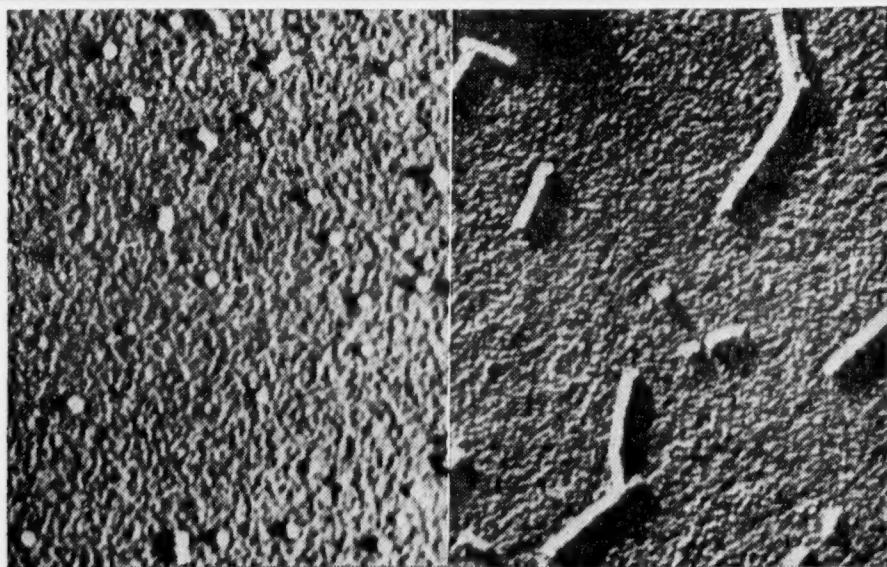
SEVENTH BIRTHDAY—Flags flew from public buildings to mark the seventh birthday of Prince Charles, heir-apparent to the throne. The chubby-faced youngster with an infectious grin and the shock of tousled blonde hair woke early at Windsor Castle, where he had been spending the weekend with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, and started unpacking parcels after breakfast. The Queen and the Duke also kept their day free from Royal engagements to spend their time with Charles and his little sister, five-year-old Princess Anne.



WALTER TELFER, president of the Saskatchewan Weekly Newspapers Association and editor of the Humboldt Journal, is shown above receiving from Dr. Lewis Thomas, provincial Archivist, an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History. The award, which went to three Saskatchewan organizations "not only for the successful celebration of Saskatchewan's (Golden Jubilee) but for the far-reaching program which will promote an understanding of the province's history for many years to come," was made to S.W.N.A. "for its successful encouragement of the publication of Golden Jubilee special editions by a majority of its member newspapers. The Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee committee and the Western Development Museum Board were the other two organizations honored.



GILT-EDGE GARDENER—Printer Murray Rosenberg finds use for the wheelbarrow in fertile financial canyons of New York City. His load of "seed" consists of printed financial reports. Investment office employee Lorraine O'Keefe shows him where to "plant" the load. It is intended to yield a harvest of orders for securities.



... ON THE BORDERLINE OF LIFE—Pictures above, taken with aid of the electron microscope, record the first time inert fragments of matter have ever been put together by man to form a living substance. Co-researchers Dr. Heinz L. Frankel-Conrat and Dr. Robley Williams, University of California, made the experiment. It was hailed as "an utterly fantastic discovery on the borderline of life" by Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, head of University of California's virus laboratory. Picture at left shows inert, protein portion of the tobacco mosaic virus. At right, rod-like objects are "rebuilt" viruses, constructed with inert protein and nucleic acid parts of the virus in an alkaline solution. Man-made virus reproduces itself, causes mosaic disease in the tobacco plant. Tailor-made immunization to disease and a key to the hereditary secrets hidden in the chromosomes are seen as possible achievements in the light of the historic experiment.



ENGLISH PREACHER REACHES NEW YORK—Rev. Canon Bryan Green, rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Bull-Ring church, Birmingham, England, who has been described as the British counterpart of Evangelist Billy Graham, arrives in New York. He said he was invited to the U.S. by the Protestant Episcopal.

Young people should be taught blessing of happy family life

A happy family life is a "blessing that can be learned," Mrs. Sylvia Jaffin Singer, a justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, believes.

Mrs. Singer who addressed a meeting of the Temple Emanu-El Sisterhood in Montreal recently, took her own law course after she had been married for 13 years, is the mother of three children and the wife of a busy dentist.

"My husband and family were the ones who really encouraged me to go to law school, and when I graduated my dean of law said he would like to tear my diploma into five parts because it had been earned by the whole family."

Mrs. Singer has become quite an authority on families. For 10 years she worked as assistant district attorney in the youth section of New York's criminal court.

"Happy family life is a blessing," she said, "but it is something that can be taught. We have courses in high schools in everything from astronomy to driving a car but we make no effort to prepare a student for the most important job of his entire life—establishing a happy marriage."

"Young people go into marriage on a great breeze of love they

expect to continue the rest of their life in this rarified romantic atmosphere. Marriage to them is 'just like in the movies,' or it is a complete flop. A more realistic approach to marriage is essential for the life of our nation."

Mrs. Singer believes that how successful one's parents marriage was is a pretty good guide to how successful their own marriage will be.

"Unhappy family relationship goes in cycles," she said, "from parent to child. A child learns by his parents' example. We must break this cycle somehow and I believe the place to do it is in high school. We must teach young people how to build happy family units."

"Immaturity is the greatest single bar to a happy family. There are so many forms of immaturity — alcoholism, pleasure seeking, overconcern with ones own ego, and lack of a real religious experience."

Mrs. Singer says that in the 11 years she has been working with juvenile delinquents and broken homes in New York she has never seen a child from a home where religion was "not only practised but lived" come before the courts.

Mrs. Singer's own children are now grown up. A son was called to the bar last year, a daughter is married and her youngest daughter, Marilin, is attending McGill University.



FOUND NEW GERMAN ARMY—West German Defence Minister Theodor Blank stands beneath a huge replica of the black and white cross, traditional symbol of German military might, at Bonn, Germany, to address the first group of volunteers of the new German army.

57-Year courtship has happy ending

It took them 57 years but Mr. and Mrs. Ray Carroll of Kalamazoo, Michigan, finally made up the spat that broke off their courtship.

Carroll, 78, and his bride, the former Mrs. Pearl Mathis, 76, commenced a honeymoon trip recently after a quiet wedding ceremony.

Theirs may have been one of the longest whirlwind courtships ever. They met after a 57-year separation and were married the same day in the Presbyterian Church at Paw Paw.

Carroll, who runs a boat livery, says they were "almost engaged" in 1933 in their hometown of Bourbon, Mo.

But they had a tiff and Carroll left town vowing never to see Pearl again. He went to St. Louis. She moved to Quincy, Ill.

Each married twice. Then Carroll, a widower, read in the hometown paper that Pearl had recently lost her husband. He wrote and offered to send her bus fare for a visit to Kalamazoo. She accepted.

When Pearl got off the bus, Carroll said they had "175,000 things to talk about" and didn't discuss marriage right away.

PEANUTS IN NORFOLK

A small crop of peanuts was harvested in Norfolk County, Ont., late in September. As peanuts require somewhat the same soil and weather as tobacco, this may prove to be a new crop for Southern Ontario. Canada imports approximately \$80,000,000 worth of peanuts annually.

Pilot bails out at supersonic speed regains consciousness five days later

Faster than the speed of sound the fighter plane blasted downward at an 80-degree angle. Its controls were locked. Test pilot George Smith, 31, turned off his fuel, opened the speed brake and pulled his helmet visor over his eyes. With his right hand he pulled up on the armrest of his seat, automatically ejected the canopy. Two seconds more and it would have been to late states an Associated Press story from Los Angeles.

New idea for follow-up gift

Never let it be said that women aren't ingenious when it comes to thinking up new ideas for gifts.

One Milwaukee woman has got into the habit of presenting a second wedding gift that is completely practical.

Mrs. Edwin Freyburger saves her rags throughout the year. She washes them—removes all buttons or zippers—folds them according to sizes—and puts them away in boxes.

Friends getting married receive their conventional wedding present, but after they return home from their wedding trip, the second gift is there to greet them. The present, of course, is a box generously filled with rags.

Since every young bride needs rags for housekeeping, Mrs. Freyburger's friends really appreciate her ingenuity.

The ancient Romans used polished metal for mirrors.

On Feb. 28, 1955, Smith became the first pilot to bail out of a plane travelling supersonically and live. He lost consciousness and didn't come to until five days later in a hospital, where he stayed six months.

It has been estimated that Smith was subjected to a decelerative force of 40 times the pull of gravity as his parachute snapped open. There was bleeding in all parts of the body as the pull increased George's weight from its 215 pounds to the equivalent force of 8,000 in a split second.

His arms flailed with such force after he left the plane that his wristwatch, gloves and signet ring were shaken off. His knee joints were loosened. For several days Smith was blind because of bleeding in the eyeballs and damage to the retina. The whites of his eyes were bloodshot solid red.

Smith recalls very little of his jump. Only now has the security classification secret been removed from it after medical experts studied the case. The pilot and the

air force recently told the story. At 35,000 feet altitude above the ocean the controls jammed on his F-100 Super Sabre. George ejected himself and the rush of air going by at nearly 800 miles an hour made a tremendous noise which he described as sounding like a continuous barrage of heavy guns.

It is believed that he bailed out at about 6,500 feet. In just two seconds more his parachute wouldn't have had time to open.

Los Angeles businessman Art Berkell, lawyer Mel Simon and the latter's 15-year-old son were fishing off the Southern California coast on a day when it had been raining and most fishermen stayed home. Berkell saw a geyser of white and foaming water shoot up about 200 yards aft of their fishing cruiser. The boy saw a limp figure floating from the end of a torn parachute.

Berkell had been a navy air-sea rescue man in World War II. George Smith became his 276th rescue.

The test pilot's shoes and socks were gone. His clothes were in ribbons. He was bleeding from cuts on his forehead, chin and feet. It appeared that a third of his parachute canopy was torn away in striking the water. His helmet and oxygen mask were gone.

He was soon transferred to a coast guard cruiser and then to a hospital.

At first Smith was in so severe a shock that his pulse was barely audible. After months of treatment he has gained back to 175 pounds, his eyes remain a bit sensitive to flare and there is a slight lack of color perception. But his vision is again 20/20. His right knee is a little stiff. Damage to his liver means he can never touch anything containing alcohol.

Smith's bail-out gave the air force and medicine valuable information which could save countless pilots in the future. What does the test pilot want to do now?

Recently he passed the civil aeronautics administration physical examination regaining his commercial flying certificate. So now he wants to fly a plane at 2,000 mph.

PRODUCING MORE

U.S. farm prices have dropped 33 percent in the last two years but farm income dropped by only 25 percent. Stanley Andrews, former head of the U.S. Point-4-Program, says more is being produced by each farmer through modern methods and this is holding the line on net income to some extent.

Scores present primary school group system

Prof. N. V. Scarfe, University of Manitoba's dean of education, says the present system of grouping children in grades in primary schools is "fallacious and harmful."

Addressing the Ontario Association for Curriculum Development in Toronto, Prof. Scarfe suggested that children be grouped according to intellectual ability and called for the abolition of the present grade system.

The intellectual groups should be arranged early in school life on the basis of intelligence tests, teachers' assessments, and achievement tests.

Prof. Scarfe said that where possible, the group should be kept together for all subjects through the school, and teachers should remain with the same group as home room teacher for two or three years.

He said this system would allow groups to proceed at a good pace and that all would find similarly challenging problems and have roughly equal chances of success.

"No one would be reduced to a level or a conformity. The urge in such classes is to be different, not to conform to a pattern," he said.

"Segregation does not lead to intellectual snobbery, it reduces it. In any case snobbery is not associated with clever children—it is the characteristic of those who merely think they are clever, without in fact being clever."

The dean said uniformity, mass regimentation and group pressures tend to depress all to an average mediocrity.

Urged to check insect damage year-old grain

Insect damage on year-old stored grain has been reported from some areas of Manitoba to the Soils and Crops Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers are urged to make periodic checks of their year-old grain bins, particularly for the Rusty Grain Beetle and the Grain Mite.

Damp or crusted areas on the surface of the grain, heating or any abnormal odors, are usually evidence that insect pests are present, officials of the Soils and Crops Branch warn.

While damage usually appears first in damp grain, consistent reports indicate that Rusty Grain Beetle and mites are causing damage in dry grain. The problem is already apparent in some country elevators and terminal elevators, according to information received by the Canada Department of Agriculture Stored Products Insect Laboratory. Some grain coming direct from farms has also shown evidence of infestation.

Raking over the top layer of grain will usually keep mites under control as they do not usually work into the grain more than a foot, officials suggest.

Moving grain from one bin to another helps control most insects, particularly if the grain is transferred and run through a fanning mill.

In large bins where moving is not feasible, fumigants may be used if handled with extreme care. Entomologists advise farmers to use fumigants only when wearing gas masks. Gas masks are available on loan through local agricultural representatives.

Further information on insect infestation is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Canada Department of Agriculture Stored Products Insect Laboratory, Winnipeg. Bulletins may be obtained from the local agricultural representative or direct from the Stored Products Laboratory.

Long time between victories

When the Chicago Black Hawks defeated Montreal Canadiens, 4-1, at the Montreal Forum on October 27, it was the first time the Black Hawks had won a game on Montreal ice since November 14, 1953. Chicago won that game, 3-2.

That season the Hawks lost six out of seven games at the Forum to the Canadiens. The best they could do last season was to garner one tie. Now that the winless streak has been snapped, Chicago coach Dick Irvin is determined that the intervals between wins won't be so lengthy in future.



Colours have a decidedly Scottish accent this year. Typical is the dramatically pocketed skirt, left, of soft green, periwinkle blue and rust plaid. Teamed with a neat green wool jersey blouse, the ensemble has a little bow tie to match the skirt. A nautical effect is achieved by combining a middy blouse and straight skirt in the new fluid line. French blue blouse has a chevron of contrasting navy at collar and hipline to match the skirt. The long, lean silhouette appears again in the dressier sheath dress, right. A striking cummerbund of two-toned taffeta is draped at the hipline of the wool jersey frock.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

THE WIND

—By C. K. PRIEST

THE wind began to blow early in the morning, gently at first, but with gradually increasing force until the old leaves on the trees that hedged the dignity of Blackmore Avenue were as ruffled as the nerves of Henry Corlan, who stared out at the whipping branches from the security of his home.

He tapped a staccato tune on the pane while the wind played games with dust on the sidewalk below. Within the hour he and Lucille Morris would be leaving for The Island. Their chartered cabin cruiser, stocked for a week-end, waited at the anchorage. The carefully prepared telegram which demanded that he fly to a distant and imaginary conference already had been casually called to the attention of his wife.

Henry turned from the window and tiptoed into an adjoining room. He looked down at his sleeping wife with the cold compassion that a man grows to hold for a woman who shares his bed and board but not his heart. His wife did not awaken. Henry picked up his bag and left the house, leaning forward into the wind.

The wind of the morning had been off-shore, blowing against the tide, and when it died down the water quickly became smooth, so that Henry and Lucille made the crossing to The Island without incident. They dined late at the club there, dancing to the languishing music of a string orchestra which was still playing when they returned across the quiet water of the cove to their boat.

But now the wind returned. It began gently, sending small waves like messengers to lap at the white sides of the cruiser, and rocking it at the mooring, enough, so Lucille said, to make her ill. Henry cared for her, and after she had fallen asleep went to the forward cabin for the night.

By dawn, however, the wind was beating down over the hills to turn the cove into churning whitecaps. Henry arose and dressed carefully and went on deck, leaving Lucille still sleeping. There was no possibility of going ashore, nor was it safe to attempt a return crossing, the waves piled so high. Henry shrugged. The wind would die down eventually and time, in the circumstances, was not a consideration.

But the wind did not die down. In late afternoon Henry noted a group on shore observing the cruiser through binoculars, as if they were trying to read its name and number. Henry and Lucille stood up and waved cheerfully.

At dusk they went below and turned on the radio to hear the weather broadcast. The storm, it seemed, was worse than they had realized. Great damage had been done on the mainland. Trees and even buildings had been blown down.

Then the newscaster mentioned The Island, and listed the boats and their occupants that were marooned there by the storm. He mentioned Lucille and Henry with, so it seemed to them, a slight accentuation of names.

Henry knew that his wife expected him to travel by plane to and from the "conference" for which he had so carefully set the stage. He now saw her listening, concerned over his safety, to her radio at home—and hearing his name coupled with Lucille's. Henry turned to Lucille and said, attempting a smile and a shrug: "This spits everything!"

It displeased him when Lucille replied cheerfully, "Oh, well, it had to come out sooner or later, you know." Undoubtedly, he thought, she thinks this situation will force me into some decisive action, such as asking for a divorce.

He studied Lucille, then, in the soft light of the cabin, from an entirely new viewpoint, considering her for the first time as a woman who might within the realm of possibility become his wife. And it came to him suddenly, and it puzzled him that he had not realized it before, that Lucille was not greatly different from his wife. Then Henry looked down at Lucille with the cold compassion of a man for a woman who shares neither his bed nor his heart.

But he said nothing of this to Lucille. Instead, he resolved to end his relationship with her, ineffectual as it was, as soon as they

returned to the mainland, and he went again to the forward cabin for the night, saying, "Lucille, you are still ill, and I will not venture to disturb you."

Monday morning, in the quiet water that followed the storm, they returned to the anchorage and, after dropping Lucille at her apartment, Henry hurried to Blackmore Avenue. His wife met him at the door and he braced himself.

She said, "You're late. What made you late?"

He was too surprised to answer immediately, and while he was striving to collect his thoughts, she continued, "I have been practically isolated here. Half of a tree crashed down beside the house, cutting off the electricity. The refrigerator, the lights, the radio and all the clocks were off for hours. The wind here was terrible."

"Yes," Henry agreed, "it was the wind that made me late."

Funny and Otherwise

"I was upset when Gerald kissed me last summer."

"Why, hadn't he kissed you before?"

"Yes, but not in a canoe."

Social life in London is not all beer and skittles. Take the matter of official position as it affects one's place in the scheme of things. That's something to be reckoned with.

Witness the actions of one lady struggling for social success. Calling up a certain important woman, she gushed, "I hear your husband is to be appointed to a Cabinet post. If that is true, do come to dinner at my place next Tuesday. If it isn't, then do come in for coffee afterwards."

The teacher was talking about fur-bearing animals.

"Billy," she asked, "do we get fur from skunks?"

"Yes ma'am," answered Billy: "as fur as we can."

The professor asked his class to visualize calla lilies in their minds. Then he went into a discussion of visual images.

"What color is your calla lily?" he asked a freshman.

"I don't know," answered the student. "It hasn't bloomed yet."

"My boy," said the successful man lecturing his son on the importance of industry and thrift, "when I was your age I was carrying water for a gang of bricklayers."

"Well, Pater, I am proud of your pluck and perseverance," answered the lad. "Why, if it hadn't been for you I might have had to do something of the sort myself!"

"Well, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! Hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robins twins."

"Rather," replied Dick, heartily.

"But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the young man. "I don't try."

Usual speed of common birds in flight is about 25 miles an hour. 3170



LONDON DERRIERE: Back-seat driver goes for a stroll with his mother in London, England, in this 20th Century adoption of the "papoose caboose"—centuries-old method of toting the baby.

Philatelics 'find' proven forgery

A high school boy at Kerwood, near London, Ont., thought for a time he had come across a philatelic treasure worth perhaps \$10,000. But when he obtained an expert report, the item turned out to be a forgery.

Donald F. Demary, the youthful stamp collector, was in possession of an envelope bearing what appeared to be a provisional five-cent stamp issued by the postmaster of New Haven, Conn., during a two-year period in the 19th century when U.S. postmasters, by law, could issue their own stamps.

Genuine United States provisionals were issued by postmasters between 1845, when the U.S. Postal Act became effective, and 1847, when an act of Congress authorized adhesive postage stamps. Only six of these envelopes are known to be in existence.

Donald submitted his envelope to a Toronto expert and it was passed on to the Philatelic Foundation in New York for investigation. They declared it a forgery. How long ago the envelope was forged, no one could guess.

The average length of sulphur-bottomed whales is around 75 feet.

Copies Saskatchewan weeklies Jubilee editions in 25 libraries

REGINA.—Copies of Jubilee editions of some 66 Saskatchewan daily and weekly newspapers sent to 25 leading libraries in Canada, the United States, and the British Commonwealth, have been very warmly received.

John Archer, Legislative Librarian, said that letters of acceptance from head librarians have been most enthusiastic.

Awe and envious

"A most useful addition to the Library" was the comment from the British Library of Political and Economic Science in London: "We are awed and envious" from the Manitoba Provincial Library; "We are planning to bind this into one volume" from the Toronto Public Library; "A fine collection of special issues" from the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

"I do not remember having heard of any other instance in which virtually the entire press of a province participated in a celebration of this kind," wrote the National Librarian at Ottawa. "It was a most interesting and encouraging evidence of widespread popular interest in the Jubilee."

Sets of Jubilee editions were sent to libraries through the offices of John Archer, Legislative Librarian, and Fred McGuinness, executive director of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.

"Although 90 Saskatchewan newspapers put out special editions we were able to secure only 25 sets of 66 for this purpose," Mr. Archer said. "The others had been sold out completely before our order could be filled even though most papers printed several thousand copies. The local reading public ate them up."

The idea of Jubilee editions originated with Fred McGuinness and John Vopni, editor of the Davidson Leader, secretary-manager of the Saskatchewan Weekly Newspaper Association. The Jubilee office provided an eight page supplement with the understanding that newspapers would add at least four pages on local history to this. One weekly responded with a 40 page supplement.

"Never before had so much hard work gone into local historical research, nor had so much useful material been written up," said Mr. Archer. Newspapers secured reminiscences of pioneers, histories of local businesses, accounts of early social and political functions, and a great variety of pictures.

"A comment offered by the provincial librarian in Alberta sums

up the contribution made by Saskatchewan newspaper editors," Mr. Archer said. "A fine nucleus of local history" was the comment.

The Legislative Library retained a complete set of the Jubilee editions and will microfilm them, preserving the originals as well.

"They constitute a very basic source of information on pioneer life, society, hardship, and success, and will be valuable for research purposes," Mr. Archer said.

Eider duck down industry improved

Prospects for a more modern eider duck down industry among Eskimos in Canada's Eastern Arctic have improved with development of a new cleaning machine in Iceland.

The Northern Affairs department said recently the machine, now being tested here, cleans eider down more quickly and efficiently than any other known method.

Eider ducks make their summer homes in northern Canada, especially in the eastern Arctic. The female "self-plucking" ducks line their nests with down. After the eggs are hatched and the young leave the nest, the down is collected by the Eskimos to make clothing.

Down is also used in southern Canada to make outdoor clothing and camping equipment. It has good insulating qualities.

Down now has to be cleaned by hand by the Eskimos. The new machine beats and rotates the down in an enclosed box.

Department officials said they expect to demonstrate the machine in Eskimo communities next year and that they hope the Eskimos will establish eider duck colonies similar to those in Iceland.

Don't Waste the Minerals

The liquid in which vegetables have been boiled contains many of the valuable minerals drawn from the vegetables during boiling. This should not be thrown away but added to soups, gravies or vegetable juices to add food values and flavor.

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VESSEL	From MONTREAL	From QUEBEC	From NEW YORK	From HALIFAX	To
SAXONIA	Fri. NOV. 25	—	—	—	Grainock, Liverpool
QUEEN ELIZABETH	—	—	Fri. NOV. 25	—	Cherbourg, Southampton
PARTHIA	—	—	Fri. NOV. 25	—	Liverpool
BRITANNIC	—	—	Thurs. DEC. 1	—	Cobh, Liverpool
QUEEN MARY	—	—	Thurs. DEC. 1	—	Cherbourg, Southampton
SCYTHIA	—	Fri. DEC. 2	—	—	Havre, Southampton
ASCANIA	—	—	Fri. DEC. 9	—	Liverpool
QUEEN ELIZABETH	—	—	Fri. DEC. 9	—	Havre, Southampton
FRANCONIA	—	—	Fri. DEC. 9	—	Cherbourg, Southampton
IVERNIA	—	—	Thurs. DEC. 15	Wed. DEC. 14	Cherbourg, Southampton
QUEEN MARY	—	—	Fri. DEC. 16	Fri. DEC. 16	Cobh, Liverpool
PARTHIA	—	—	Fri. DEC. 23	—	Cherbourg, Southampton
SAXONIA	—	—	Fri. DEC. 30	Sat. DEC. 31	Liverpool
QUEEN MARY	—	—	Wed. JAN. 4, 1956	—	Cobh, Liverpool
IVERNIA	—	—	Fri. JAN. 13	Sat. JAN. 14, 1956	Cherbourg, Southampton
QUEEN MARY	—	—	Thurs. JAN. 19	Sat. JAN. 21	Cobh, Liverpool
FRANCONIA	—	—	Thurs. JAN. 19	Sat. JAN. 21	Cherbourg, Southampton
QUEEN ELIZABETH	—	—	Wed. FEB. 1	—	Cherbourg, Southampton
ASCANIA	—	—	Thurs. FEB. 2	Sat. FEB. 4	Havre, Southampton
SCYTHIA	—	—	Fri. FEB. 3	Sun. FEB. 5	Cobh, Liverpool
IVERNIA	—	—	Fri. FEB. 10	Sat. FEB. 11	Cobh, Liverpool
FRANCONIA	—	—	Thurs. FEB. 16	Sat. FEB. 18	Havre, Southampton
QUEEN ELIZABETH	—	—	Fri. FEB. 17	—	Cherbourg, Southampton
PARTHIA	—	—	Fri. FEB. 17	—	Liverpool
SAXONIA	—	—	Fri. FEB. 24	Sat. FEB. 25	Cobh, Liverpool
ASCANIA	—	—	Thurs. MAR. 1	Sat. MAR. 3	Havre, Southampton

*Conducted Christmas Sailings

THE NEW
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From Montreal July 6

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West Indies and South America
ALL-MEDITERRANEAN
THE GREAT WORLD CRUISE

BOZO



By Foxo Reardon

WILL YOU BE THE NEXT VICTIM OF A CHEQUE ARTIST?

For your personal protection, please be advised that a man who has the appearance of an ordinary working man has been making the rounds of towns, villages and hamlets in Southern Alberta passing bogus cheques. This person, who introduces himself as "DAVE SCOTT" will walk into a place of business, hang around for awhile and make a purchase. He then presents a cheque made out to "DAVE SCOTT", supposedly issued by some well-known resident of the district or a well-known business firm. The cheque is neatly typed. The cheque is forged and worthless and the victim loses anywhere from \$20 to \$100 on the transaction.

This man has used the name of "DAVE SCOTT" to cheat a hundred business men during the past year in country towns. He may change his name on occasion. Although a complete stranger, he will gain your confidence and throw you off guard by his pleasant manner and convincing talk.

He has been described as 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches, slim build, 150 pounds, dark hair, eyebrows meet on forehead.

Again, he has been described as 6 feet tall, 40 years of age. This means there could be two men travelling together passing these worthless cheques.

With the Christmas season underway, this man will likely become more active in passing worthless cheques.

If you are in the least suspicious of anybody presenting a cheque to be cashed, please delay him and send for the police. If he goes away, take full note of any credentials, his description, clothing, car, companions and the direction in which he travels. If he leaves a cheque and departs hastily because he thinks you are suspicious, set aside the cheque carefully without handling as it may have his fingerprints on it.

Phone your local R.C.M.P. at once or if he is away on duty, phone collect to R.C.M.P. Calgary at 21294 or 21244.

Sub-Experimental Station Report

Following is the November report from the Acme Sub-Experimental Station by Ralph Brown, as well as several fertilizer yield tests:

Year	Av. Max.	Av. Min.	Snow
1953	48.9	13.5	Nil
1954	50	23.5	1 inch
1955	14.5	-3.7	3 inch

Fertilizer Tests on Breaking

Field "A" Oats on Breaking—(Brome Crested Alfalfa Sod 5 years):

AP16-20 at 60 lbs. per acre yielded 111.4 bushels per acre.

AP16-20 at 120 lbs. per acre yielded 107.8 bushels per acre.

A.N. (Nitro Prills) at 100 lbs. per acre yielded 99.8 bushels per acre.

A.S. at 150 lbs. per acre yielded 90.4 bushels.

Check yield was 92.7 bushels.

Field "F" Barley on Stubble

AP 16-20 at 50 lbs. per acre yielded 42.4 bushels.

Check yield was 39.5 bushels.

Field "F" Oats on Stubble

AP 16-20 at 50 lbs. per acre yielded 103.1 bushels.

AN at 125 lbs. per acre yielded 104.4 bushels.

AS at 100 lbs. per acre yielded 94.3 bushels.

Check yield was 92.4 bushels.

Replicated Fertilizer Test on Fallow (Wheat):

AP 11-48-0 at 25 lbs. per acre yielded 61.8 bushels.

AP 11-48-0 at 50 lbs. per acre yielded 60.1 bushels.

AP 11-48-0 at 75 lbs. per acre yielded 61.5 bushels.

AP 16-20 at 60 lbs. per acre yielded 58.8 bushels.

AP 16-20 at 120 lbs. per acre yielded 59.4 bushels.

AP 19-38 at 63 lbs. per acre yielded 61.9 bushels.

Complete 10-32-10 at 75 lbs. per acre yielded 57 bushels.

Check yield was 54.3 bushels.

This test shows very similar to other years that 25 lbs. per acre of 11-48-0 gives increase of 7 bushels per acre.

HAY STRIPS—

AP 11-48-0 at 25 lbs. per acre yielded 1.62 tons per acre.

AP 11-48-0 at 50 lbs. per acre yielded 1.63 tons.

AP 11-48-0 at 75 lbs. per acre yielded 1.73 tons.

Check yield was 1.56 tons.

AP 16-20-0 at 25 lbs. per acre yielded 1.93 tons.

AP 16-20-0 at 50 lbs. per acre yielded 1.80 tons.

AP 16-20-0 at 75 lbs. per acre yielded 1.62 tons.

Check yield was 1.69 tons.

These results are not as significant as other years but good increase hay yields are showing from 25 to 50 lbs. per acre of AP 16-20-0.

Two Year Rotation—

Field No. 1 Wheat after fallow yielded 44.5 bushels per acre.

Three Year Rotation—

Field No. 3 Wheat after Wheat Residual Effect—

Manure yielded 41 bushels acre

AP 11-48-0 at 25 lbs. per acre yielded 32.3 bushels.

Check yield was 27.3 bushels.

Field No. 4 Wheat after Fallow Direct Application Manure yielded 29.6 bushels per acre.

AP 11-48-0 at 25 lbs. yielded 31.7 bushels.

Check yield was 23.4 bushels.

There was no significant difference in yield from the various methods of seeding on either fallow or stubble between tiller and press drill, tiller with seed box and cultivator and press drill.

Acme Curling Club will hold a Goodwill Bonspiel open to the first 12 entries for a double knockout competition to be held Sat., Dec. 17th commencing at 9 a.m. with \$80.00 in prizes.

THREE HILLS SCHOOL DIVISION No. 60 takes pleasure in announcing the establishment of their Divisional offices in Trochu as of November 28, 1955.

New Address:
Three Hills School Division No. 60,
Box 165, Trochu, Alberta,
Phone 194.

Spotlight on HEALTH

Science Features A War Of "Bugs"

Even the healthiest person among us could be harboring germs that, under certain conditions, produce such dreaded diseases as tuberculosis, polio and influenza. They are carried to us in the air we breathe, the food we eat, and on the things we touch. Yet we may remain healthy and unaware most of the time of this invisible world of germs that lurks both within and outside our bodies.

This paradoxical situation results from the interplay of countless factors that stand in the way of a germ's development and survival.

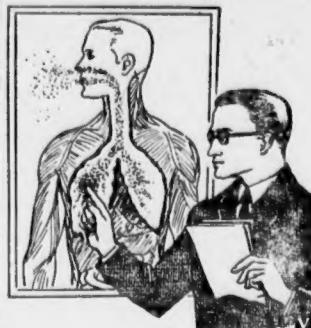
The great scientist Metchnikoff once observed that germs multiply so rapidly that, if provided with a favorable environment and adequate protection, they could soon destroy mankind and envelop the earth.

Scientists have discovered that one of the most effective barriers against the spread of deadly germs are other microorganisms. For while some of these minute agents seem bent on destroying human, plant and animal life, others protect and help us.

We now know, for instance, there are germs that actually prey on a variety of disease-causing agents. Such "cannibal" germs are called bacteriophages, which means "devourers of bacteria."

Other microorganisms have a more subtle but equally effective means of disposing of dangerous bacteria: they "manufacture" chemicals called antibiotics which are effective against a variety of deadly germs. The antibiotic tetracycline, for instance, is produced by Streptomyces, which are tiny mold microorganisms. Tests have shown that this drug, which is also known as Polycycline, repels germs responsible for scores of diseases which range from pneumonia to dysentery.

The process by which antibiotics are produced, in effect, reverses Metchnikoff's observation on the



ability of germs under proper environment to multiply so rapidly as to destroy mankind. The Streptomyces organism which produces the germ-fighting Polycycline, is given the perfect environment in which to multiply at the greatest possible rate. The fermentation tanks where the antibiotic is produced are made sterile so the Streptomyces will have no competition from other organisms and can grow in complete freedom. The temperature, pressure, moisture, and food on which the productive little organism thrives best are then regulated under the most careful controls.

By thus studying the needs of "friendly" organisms which can be used to fight harmful ones, and then providing these needs under laboratory conditions, scientists are learning to tilt the balance of power in favor of the microscopic agents that help us eradicate disease.



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